

Bullion Moon Laundry Co.

Kansas City.

Take the train to Kansas City and buy your Spring Dresses, Wraps, Dress Goods and Silks while the stock is freshest.

In our big Dept. we are showing a beautiful line of Taft's Silks in all the Spring Colors and shades for \$1.00.

In the Moire Silks our prices for the best range from \$1.00 to \$3.00 per yd.

The new Master Shaders and Colorings in the changeable Sunshades in light and dark for \$1.00.

Beautiful things in Paper Taffetas for waist ... 20c

Were there ever shown such fascinatingly pretty Novelty Dress Patterns as we are now showing? The newest Spring Styles—latest effects in Silk and Fancy wares for \$10.00, \$15.00, \$20.00 and \$25.00.

Special Silks on Black Satin Duchesse worth from \$1.50 to \$2.50 per yard, our price from \$2.00 to \$1.50.

Hat Ki the Oriental Outfit Silks—of course beautiful—designs charming, 50c. A new and complete line, the latest colorings, designs, and patterns.

Novelties Silk Mixtures, attractive and striking at ... 95c

Broadcloths in every color and shade from ... 75c to \$1.00

Pretty All Wool French Chiffons delicate tufts, shades and patterns, ... 35c to 75c

The new shades and weights in 46-inch all size Suits ... 50c

We shall place on sale for this week a large variety of Hats of the Newest Shapes, trimmed according to the latest fashions. In the assortment are all the Newest Style Dress and Walking Hats, also a nice selection of Bonnets.

Clothes can be had of over 200 patterns for ... 25c

In Children's Trimmed Hats we have a variety of New Styles hats trimmed with flowers and rich silk ribbon, only ... 25c

To those wishing a Sailor Hat for every day street wear, we recommend our Novelty Sailor Hats, they come in white, black, brown, grey and navy blue also in stylized combination colors. They are headed with heavy grey grade ribbons and lined ready for use. Actual value 90c, our price ... 50c

A special feature of this season in our Suit and Jacket Dept. is the Tailor Made Garment.

For the selling of these garments we have completed arrangements with the best cloak and jacket makers in the city of New York to handle their goods exclusively in this city. In this special department nothing will be offered to the public except strictly tailor-made work—made only by men.

We claim for this line of goods that every garment is made and finished as handsomely as any garment made in either New York or London. We have also arranged, U customers cannot be fitted out of stock, to take their measure and have made to order any garment at an additional advance of 10 per cent over our regular retail price.

Ladies' Jackets, Capes, Suits, Tea-Gowns, Silk Wrists, Silk Skirts, Fine Lawn Wrists in laundered and soft finish. Misses' and Children's Jackets and Coats, Infants' Cloaks, Dresses and Capes should be interesting to everybody.

When you are in this department don't fail to look at our fine line of Muslim, Cambric and Lawn Underwear, as our line has never been so complete before.

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## THE WAR IS OVER.

The Bloody Shirt is Not Waved.

In Discussing the Financial Questions in Congress.

**NO NORTH NO SOUTH.**

And Party Lines are Everywhere Obliterated.

WASHINGTON, March 17.—[Special.]—Analysis of recent votes in congress forces the unhesitating conclusion that the division on current financial questions is far more sectional than that on slavery ever was, and that the sections are far more solid than they ever were on *either* side. Take the center of our population as it was in 1890 in southeastern portion and draw through it two lines of right angles. South of the east and west lines six-sevenths of the congressmen are Democrats, and west of the north and south the more than two-thirds are in favor of the free coinage of silver. More, it is tolerably certain that the proportion is much greater than two-thirds, as, although but 19 Republicans voted for the Bland Seigniorage bill, it is known that party ties restrained several more.

As the south half of this nation is almost solid on one hand and the west half but little so solid on another, what meets the southwest quarter between North and East of the two lines indicated there is practically no difference between the two parties on this issue, and so the northeast may be set down as solid. Everybody deprecates this, every congressman who talks with a correspondent declares with great vehemence that "It is our fault," but just the same the melancholy fact must be recognized. Even in the bitterest period of the civil war there never was such unanimity in the south as there is now, and in the northwest there never was a stronger support of Lincoln's policy than there is now of a special financial system.

Party lines obliterated.

Party lines being thus in a great measure laid aside for sectional lines, there seems to be an increasing tendency for this division to continue on new questions as they rise, even though they seem to have little or no bearing on finance. Among these is the bankruptcy bill, which is still in consideration in the judiciary committee. It will be remembered that the Torrey bill was set aside, and that the Bailey bill obtained the preference. The struggle will now be to replace the Bailey bill for the original Torrey bill somewhat modified. The main difference is that the Bailey bill provides for voluntary bankruptcy only, while the other has elaborate provisions for forcing the delinquent debtor into bankruptcy. This measure is advocated by Mr. Worcester of Pennsylvania and Mr. Gates of Alabama among the Democrats.

"Bankruptcy laws," says Mr. Bailey, "have existed in some form ever since commerce began among men." Originally, instead of cutting up the estate, they put up the bankrupt's property of time they adopted the other method, but to the United States after it was so far so fine that after cutting up the estate, instead of dividing it among the creditors, they divided it among the buyers and court officials. Taking all, the English and other foreign precedents, Congress in 1800 passed our first bankruptcy law, which was to continue in force for five years, but the results were so bad that this little more than two years congress repealed it by a vote in the house of 93 to 13, and for nearly 40 years the experience was sufficient to prevent the passing of any other law. The disastrous panic of 1857, however, caused the Twenty-seventh congress in 1861 to pass the second bankruptcy act, and it was so much worse than the first one that it was repealed by the same congress which adopted it. These, however, are only a few of the reasons which caused the majority of our committees to favor an act providing for purely voluntary bankruptcy.

**Voluntary Bankruptcy.**  
An examination of the authorities cited by Mr. Bailey shows that Senator Benton in 1841 estimated the number of ruined debtors who wanted release so they could begin again at \$10,000. But, he added, it did them no good, for the net was so odious that any man who took advantage of it could never get trusted again. Many other testimonies given in last period show a general opinion that no bankruptcy act was really needed, because insolvents could and generally did grab whatever cash they could by their hands on and "light out" for the west. Communication was so imperfect and legal process between states so difficult, if not impossible, that a man could then get rich in Illinois, Missouri or the southwest before his creditors in the old states could get at him. It is different now. Nevertheless the third bankruptcy law—that of 1867—is a much more satisfactory. The Bland bill provides for voluntary bankruptcy in cases of indebtedness as low as \$2,000.

**LOCAL MENTION.**

H. T. Doty, of the STATE JOURNAL company, left today over the Santa Fe for the Midwinter fair. He will be gone about six weeks.

Major Sulley has today issued a call for forty-two officers of the surrounding cities to meet in council in Topeka during the first week of April and a large public gathering will be held each evening during the session.

A member of the L. O. G. T. lodge writes the JOURNAL: "More half drunk men paraded Kansas Avenue last night than common. What is the cause? Is it for the lack of vigilance on the part of the police, or is it that there are more joints running?" Admitting the latter to be the case, shouldn't the police do their duty all the same?"

A gospel meeting will be held at the Y. W. C. A. rooms Sunday afternoon at 4:15 led by Mrs. C. C. Adams. The young women of the association will also hold a meeting in the North Topeka Presbyterian church at the same hour by Miss Besse Rodgers, and one in the Third Presbyterian church, led by Miss Burgess.

All this time the newspapers and an army of private letter writers continue to bombard the senate for its delay in acting on the Wilson bill, and senators continue to bear the rackets with the stern tranquillity of many Mohawk chiefs. Senator Jones, however, is no less concerned as to now premise that the bill will probably not be debated more than six weeks, and that debate will begin at least as early as the 1st of April—a very appropriate day for it to begin. Polling the senate continues with about the same results. It is still confidently asserted that the popular senators will vote against the bill and declared with almost profane reverence by their co-partisans in the house that they dare not do it. At least a score of experts declare that they will vote for it regardless. "You pays your money, and you takes your choice."

The house committee on merchant marine and fisheries has in preparation a rather searching bill to protect the salmon fisheries of Alaska and the seas soon to introduce it. Its principal advocate is Mr. Biggs of Connecticut. The government for the admission of Utah, New Mexico and Arizona has also assumed fresh vigor, and its advocates are positively that these three will come in, but that the snarl between the five civilized tribes and Oklahoma will keep that territory out for quite awhile.

Mr. Meekie of Arkansas has already pre-

pared a separate bill for admitting sugar free of duty and abolishing the bounty. But the treasury experts unanimously and emphatically say it won't do. They estimate the imports for the fiscal year 1893 at 3,800,000,000 pounds and the revenue to be derived therefrom under the bill as it stands in the senate at \$22,000,000. It comes high, they admit, but we must leave it.

**NOVELIST SAVAGE SUED.**

Millionaire Marx Claims He Borrowed Money That He Didn't Pay.

NEW YORK, March 17.—The Evening Post says: There has been much discussion during the last few days, and there will doubtless be more next week, as to the result in business which might be anticipated were the seigniorage bill to become a law.

Rumors of such a possibility have yet created little uneasiness, chiefly because of confidence that the president will interpose his veto, but also, too, because of a very prevalent belief that the bill's signature would have no immediate disastrous influence.

Were sudden and very large withdrawals of invested foreign capital to come on the market now with sterling rates at the shipping point, it is quite conceivable that the treasury gold withdrawals would be resumed. Foreign investment in our securities timidly begun this week, would almost surely cease, and there would therefore be no check to a further rise in sterling.

And if, through the combination of such causes, heavy depletion of the government gold balance were eventually to follow, how is the gold reserve to be restored?

The February loan was floated for this purpose, the banks did nothing more nor less than their bounded duty in subscribing to it. But the question of duty after the government had publicly broken faith on the coining of the seigniorage might be very greatly altered.

Judge Conlan ordered the case dismissed on the ground that the note on which the action was based was clearly outlawed under the California statute.

**DUTY OF METHODISTS.**

Bishop Andrews Tells Them to Suppress Race Tracks in New Jersey.

CAMDEN, N. J., March 17.—The race track question in New Jersey was discussed at the third day's session of the M. E. conference last evening. Rev. J. W. Hamilton of the Freedman's Aid society, said:

"Here in New Jersey, you have 100,000 Methodists. You are charged with a big responsibility. It is your duty to break the backbone of gambling in this state."

Bishop Andrews differed with Mr. Hamilton somewhat. He did not favor mixing religion and politics.

"Close up the gambling houses," he said, "and the places of infamy if you will, but do it by winning individuals. Let others raise the structure on this foundation if they will, but I think a minister leaves his higher vantage ground when he leaves his work of winning souls to organize specific social or political movements."

**ENEMIES AND EXILES.**

Fugitives From Salvador in San Francisco Will Shoot on Sight.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 17.—Andres Amaya and Manuel Casin of Salvador who have arrived in this city exiled by different political factions from their native land, where both were prominent men, are mortal enemies and neither venture forth unless well armed. The feud has existed between them for a long time and they have hitherto taken shots at each other and expect to do so again on sight.

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Chief Lindsey returned to the Chronicle from Paris says: In an interview with the widow of Pauwells, the supposed anarchist, who lost his life by the premature explosion of a bomb with which it is alleged he intended to blow up the Church of the Madeleine, Mme. Pauwells said her husband had been an industrious workman until he became imbued with anarchistic ideas, when he became cruel.

She left him because he was always engaged in preparing explosives and she feared an explosion would occur at her home. Mme. Pauwells further said the death of her husband was a mere accident because he would never have rested until he had killed many victims. The answers of Mme. Pauwells to the questions put to her by the interviewer compelled the suspicion that Pauwells was once in the pay of the French and Belgian police.

**CHIEF LINSEY'S \$300.**

The Chief Seems to Be in a Fair Way to Get It.

Chief of Police H. C. Lindsey returned from St. Joe this morning. He has been a witness in the trial of Bill Lawless, charged with murder. Chief Lindsey arrested Lawless in Iowa last summer and made himself liable to the \$300 reward offered for his arrest and conviction.

On the jury's decision depends whether or not Chief Lindsey gets the money. There are about twenty or more witnesses on both sides of the case and a verdict will probably not be reached before next Tuesday.

**MAY BROOKY'S ESTATE.**

Application Made for the Appointment of an Administrator.

NEW YORK, March 17.—Manager A. M. Palmer has applied to the surrogate's office for the appointment of an administrator of the estate of Miss May Brooky, the actress who committed suicide at San Francisco, February 15, 1894.

Mr. Palmer stated that the deceased left no real estate, but left personal property valued at \$300, in the form of a deposit in a bank. The only known relative of the dead woman is a niece, May Crocker, who resides in London, England.

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**ANARCHISTS ARE INSURED.**

Eight Thousand Pounds Paid by Anarchists on Vaillant's Death.

PARIS, March 17.—The Gaulois says that the anarchists in London have been paid \$8,000 pounds insurance on the death of Vaillant, the anarchist, who was recently executed as a result of his conviction of throwing a bomb into the chamber of deputies.

The Gaulois adds that the life of Paul Wells or Fawcett, the anarchist, killed by the premature explosion of a bomb which he was carrying into the church of the Madeleine was insured. Henry, the anarchist who threw the bomb into the cafe under the Hotel Terminus, is also insured.

According to the Memorial Diplomaticique an agreement has been concluded between the British government and the representatives of one or more of the powers in London in regard to anarchist measures.

The communists anniversary celebration will be limited to a fete in the Maison Du Peuple and to several sectional banquets.

**TO LEAVE CHILL.**

Reported That the U. S. Minister to That Country Will Resign.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., March 18.—Ex-Gov. James D. Porter, United States minister to Chile, is said by those in a position to know, has decided to tender his resignation to the state department and return home.

The announcement that Mr. Porter will return, it is believed, means that he has decided to enter the race as the administration candidate for the United States senator from Tennessee.

United States Attorney W. C. Perry went to Leavenworth today to conduct an examination in a criminal case.

## DANGER TO GOLD RESERVE

If It Is Depicted by Rises of Sterling, What Shall We Do?

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